rules or restrictions. The people that take to this culture, buy silkworms from Channapatna and surrounding parts and raise mulberry crop locally, and rear worms using a bamoo plate and chandrike (bamboo labyrinth). The cost of these plates is about Rs. 1-4-0. It takes 48 days for a full crop of cocoons to become fit for the boiling pot. A maund of cocoons is sold for Rs. 12. It takes about a month to learn the several processes of rearing silk-worms. A workman earns from Rs. 8 to 12 a month. No cost is incurred in learning the profession.

3. *Carpentry.*—Carpentry is being followed in the first six villages noted above, there being no carpenters in the last three. There are eight families at Muttegere and six at Hanaganahalli who are both smiths and carpenters. There are about nine more carpenters in the other villages. Some of these are engaged in preparing agricultural implements and some others make house-building materials. Agriculture is also pursued by them. The usual tools are used in their work, the whole set costing about Rs. 25. The raw materials for their work are generally supplied by raiyats. A workman turns out one rupee worth of work in a day. If there are sufficient men, five ploughs can be prepared and the wooden frame-work for one ankanam of a house can be fitted in a day. Agricultural implements are made in return for the *mirase* given. Wages are paid for making building materials, etc. A common cart is charged at from Rs. 40 to 50. If the materials are supplied by the raiyats Rs. 10 is charged for making the cart. No cost is incurred in learning the trade and about a year is required for learning carpentry. A carpenter earns from Rs. 12 to 15 a month, or 3 to 5 candies of grain and Rs. 15 to 25 a year. The instruments used are bought at shops.

4. *Smiths' work.*—There are seventeen families of carpenters who are also smiths, and they are generally engaged in making agricultural implements such as spades, plough-shares, axes, scythes, etc. The usual instruments bought at shops are used in making the above articles. About 20 plough-shares are sharpened in a day in addition to other implements. In return the raiyats give "*mirases*" of about 2½ to 3 khandies of grain. As usual no cost is incurred for learning the craft, for which the time required cannot be fixed as it is learnt from early age.

Gold and Silver Smith's work.—There are five families of Akkasaligas at Basaralu, one at Chikkahalli and three at Mandya. These convert the gold or silver supplied by customers into jewels or other articles. The wage amounts to Re. 1 per pagoda of gold wrought upon. An Akkasale can make one "Kadaga or Muru" in three days. The usual instruments cost about Rs. 10 per set. No cost is incurred in learning the trade.

5. *Shoe-making.*—There is one Madiga family of shoe-makers in Basaralu village carrying on his trade in addition to agriculture. The necessary leather is got from the dead animals of the village. The awl, boot-tree scissors, etc., are utilized in making shoes. This set costs Rs. 4 and a shoe-maker turns out half a rupee worth of work each day. A pair of shoes sells at Re. 1. The workman earns about Rs. 10 a month. No cost is incurred for learning the trade and three months' time is sufficient to learn the art.

6. *Extracting oil from oil seeds.*—Two families of oilmongers ಗಾಣಿಗರು of Halasagere are engaged in pressing oil from gingelly or sesamum seeds with the help of the crude mill or ಗಾಣ, which costs about Rs. 15. With this mill 10 seers of oil are extracted daily. Annas 9 to 11 is the price of a viss of oil. As this is a caste profession, no cost is incurred in learning the trade and three months' training would be enough to learn it. An oilmonger is said to earn Rs. 10 a month.

HOLE-NARSIPUR TALUK.

1. *Weaving.*—This is practised by one hundred and thirty-six families in the town of Hole-Narsipur and also in a weaving school of the same place. About five families are engaged in towel-making, one hundred and thirty in making "Dhotras and panches" and one in weaving silk saris of the "Dharmavaram" pattern. Nearly all the weavers are of the Devanga caste, some of whom are of the "Bilimagga" sub-classification. There are also a few Mahomedans who are engaged in weaving

dhotras. These people get cotton yarn from Bombay, Hubli and Madras and work in counts ranging from 20 to 100. The price per packet of yarn of counts ranges from Rs. 5 to Rs. 8-8-0. Raw silk is cleaned and worked locally, reeled and worsted. Worsted silk is valued from Rs. 6 to Rs. 8-8-0 per seer of 24 tolas, while raw silk is priced at Rs. 3-8-0 to Rs. 4-4-0 per seer of 27 or 28 tolas. The fly-shuttle loom is largely in use the loom costing from Rs. 25 to Rs. 50. All the parts of the loom are prepared locally in the carpentry school, the ಕುಂಟೆ alone being got from Salem. A pair of towels is valued from annas 10 to Rs. 1-8-0, while dhotras of the 20 to 100 counts are valued from Rs. 4 to 15 respectively. The silk sari of the Dhamavaram pattern is valued from Rs. 35 to 40, while the silk moguta and silk kerchief are priced at 6 annas 9 pies to 7 annas 6 pies per tola.

Weaving is learnt, without any charge being incurred therefor, either in the weaving school or from elders, in the course of 3 to 5 years. One knowing the trade can easily learn weaving saris of the Dharmavaram fashion within six months.

A towel maker earns Rs. 8 to 10 a month, a dhotra weaver Rs. 6 to 10 and the sari man Rs. 10 to 12 in the same time.

2. *Carpentry.*—There are ten families of carpenters in Hole-Narsipur Town, who buy timber either in Mysore or Fraserpet teakwood being priced at Rs. 1-6-0 to 1-14-0 per cubic foot, honne wood at Rs. 1-2-0 to 1-6-0 and mathi wood at 14 annas to Rs. 1-2-0. The implements in use are the chisel, adze, plane, saw, etc., the set costing about Rs. 15 to 20. Each man turns out 1 to 3 rupees worth of work in a day.

The trade may be learnt free of cost in the local industrial school in about 5 to 7 years. A carpenter earns Rs. 10 to 30 a month. A chair is said to be valued at Rs. 5, an almyra Rs. 30 to 50, a table Rs. 6 to 15, a bench Rs. 4 to 6, a stool Re. 1 to Rs. 1-8-0 and a box Rs. 5 to 15.

3. *Basket-making.*—There are four families of basket-makers in the town of Hole-Narsipur who ply their trade in addition to agriculture. They buy bamboos at Rs. 8 per 100 which they work with the special scythe or (ಮಚ್ಚು) and the knife (ಚಕ್ಕಿ). These implements can be made locally and are had for 5 annas 6 pies a set. To make baskets, etc., one man slits the bamboo and prepares it for work, while another knits the same into a basket. A basket is sold from 1 to 4 annas. This trade is learnt from elders of the family free of cost within a month's time. The average earning of a basket-maker is Re. 1-0-0 a month.

4. *Rope-making.*—In Kadabinakote village four families of Madigas are engaged in rope-making industry in addition to agriculture. Flax is bought at Rs. 2 a maund and is made into ropes by means of two sticks about a foot long. One workman within three days makes a rope of 15 yards which he sells at 1 rupee, smaller ones being sold down to 2 annas. This work is learnt from elders free of cost within one month. A rope maker earns about Rs. 10 a year.

DAVANGERE TALUK.

The information relates to the industries practised in 19 villages of the taluk.

1. *Weaving.*—In Davangere town "Dhotras" and "Saris" are being woven.

There are one hundred and thirty-three families engaged in kambli weaving in the suburbs and seven families engaged in weaving cottons also.

The raw materials such as yarn, etc., are said to be got from Hubli, Bombay, and other places for the weavers of Davangere Town.

In Halvarti village there are twelve families of Kurubas who are engaged in weaving kamblies, seven of them living solely by it. These people buy wool from Gollas rearing sheep in the adjoining villages at Rs. 10-8-0 per maund and make into 30 seers of yarn paying a cooly of 4 annas a seer. In Hadadi and Lokikere undressed wool is bought at Rs. 4 per maund. It is reported that in Halavarti if eight people join together, one loom can be worked and half a yard of kambli woven in a day. The instruments used are Shears, ಕವರು, ಬಿಲ್ಲು, ರಾಟೆ, ಹರಗುಣಿ ದಾಣಿ, ಬಡಿಗೋಲು, ಅಣಕೋಲು, ಕುಂಟೆ, ಜಂತ್ರ and ಚೀಪು. Many of these are prepared locally,